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BELFORD RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1969

BELFORD RURAL DISTRICT

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR


1969

IAN G.P. FRASER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health,
Area Health Office,
Wagonway Road,
ALNWICK

Tel: Alnwick 2263

JOHN A. PICKERING, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.,
Surveyor and Public Health Inspector,
Belford Rural District Council,
Council Offices,
BELFORD.

Tel: Belford 341



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1969

To the Chairman and Members of the Belford Rural District Council

Vital Statistics The estimated mid-year population showed an increase of 20 persons to 5,120. There were 58 births and 82 deaths and so births did not replace deaths. The main factor taken into consideration must have been inward migration and there were 30 new houses completed during the year.

For the past eight years the number of births have been fairly constant and of the order of 60 per annum. Prior to 1962 the annual number of births was 70 plus. The crude birth rate in 1969 was 11.3 per thousand and the adjusted rate 13.7 per thousand which compares with a national rate of 16.3 per thousand.

Births over the past 12 years were as follows:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1969	31	27	58	1963	46	22	68
1968	32	26	58	1962	39	18	57
1967	31	29	60	1961	37	35	72
1966	28	26	54	1960	40	36	76
1965	32	31	63	1959	49	34	83
1964	23	31	54	1958	38	30	68
					426	345	771

It will be seen that in eleven of the twelve years there were more male births than female - the totals were 426 and 345 respectively. The sex ratio (the number of male births compared to the number of female births) was 123/100 which is considerably higher than the ratio for England and Wales of 106/100.

Apart from one infant death under four weeks all deaths occurred in persons aged 45 years and over. Half the deaths occurred in persons aged over 75 years. The cause of the infant death was meningitis but this was not due to a variety of infection which causes epidemic disease.

Immunisation The acceptance rates for primary immunisation of infants again show a fall for the area as a whole and this cannot be considered satisfactory. It is common that acceptance rates fall when there has been no significant epidemic infections over a period. Conversely acceptance of all forms of immunisation rise considerably if there is an outbreak of one serious infectious illness.

It is surprising that acceptance of smallpox vaccination is at a higher level than for poliomyelitis, diphtheria etc. The converse is usually the case.

Infectious Diseases Notifications were an all time low with one case of measles and one of pulmonary tuberculosis and the follow-up of contacts of the latter produced no secondary cases. A further case of tuberculosis was transferred into the District but the person had already undergone treatment for over a year.

There was no information received concerning salmonella infections in livestock.

Mussel Poisoning This was reported in detail in the 1968 report. Mussels on the coast were again affected with the plankton neurotoxin and warning notices were put up. This appears to be a regular occurrence in the early summer months although it is probable that the high levels of toxicity of 1968 were unusual - maximum levels in 1969 and 1970 have been only one tenth of those reached during 1968. Routine testing continues to be undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food, and regular reports are received.

Camping Site This has been given endless consideration by the Council and every possible alternative has been investigated. Mr. Pickering has commented in detail and there seems to be no practicable alternative to the present site. It could be suggested that the site has become established by usage and that the only logical action would be to grant long term planning approval. This would enable very necessary improvements to be carried out particularly with regard

to amenity and the current overloading of the septic tank. With numbers of visitors into the District there are potential hazards to public health from uncontrolled camping which does exist and the problem will not disappear. The only argument seems to be one of amenity. Aesthetics is not a measurable commodity but the changing scene and colour of a camping site can be not unattractive. It compares well with the static uniformity of caravan sites for many of which approval has been granted throughout the area.

Staff It is a pleasure to record the appointment of Mr. Hill to the staff and to comment that in times of understaffing it is often the short-term more trivial matters that have to receive attention to the detriment of the longer-term more significant ones.

Ian G.P. Fraser

Medical Officer of Health

GENERAL STATISTICS

The area of the district was 39,797 acres.

The number of inhabited houses was 2,219 and the number of new houses completed during the year was 30.

The estimated mid-year population was 5,120 and this figure was taken when calculating the birth and death rate.

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	29	26	55
Illegitimate	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Totals	<u>31</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>58</u>
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population			11.3
Crude Birth Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor (1.21)			13.7
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			5.0

<u>Stillbirths</u>			
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still births			33
Total Live and still births			60

Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)

Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	17
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	18
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-

Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births	17
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<u>Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births			-
<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate</u>			
Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births			33
<u>Maternal Mortality (including abortion)</u>			
Number of deaths			-
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			-
<u>Deaths</u>	42	40	82
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the population			16.0
Crude Death Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor (0.84)			13.4

CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Malignant Neoplasm - Oesophagus	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	2	1	3
Malignant Neoplasm - Intestine	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	1	2	3
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Prostate	1	-	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	1	2	3
Meningitis	-	1	1
Hypertensive Disease	1	-	1
Ischaemic Heart Disease	16	10	26
Other Forms of Heart Disease	3	1	4
Cerebrovascular Disease	6	13	19
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	1	1	2
Influenza	-	1	1
Pneumonia	2	2	4
Bronchitis and Emphysema	3	-	3
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	2	-	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	-	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	-	1	1
Other Diseases, Genito-urinary System	-	1	1
Congenital Anomalies	-	1	1
Totals	<u>42</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>82</u>

POPULATION, BIRTH RATE AND INFANT MORTALITY

1920 - 1968

Year	Population	Crude Birth Rate	Number of Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate
1920	4,490	22.3	3	30.0
1921	4,940	16.2	6	75.0
1922	4,959	16.7	6	72.0
1923	4,950	15.6	4	51.0
1924	4,943	14.8	7	96.0
1925	4,909	14.9	5	68.0
1926	4,870	12.5	4	65.0
1927	4,755	14.3	5	73.0
1928	4,742	11.4	4	74.0
1929	4,809	12.7	5	82.0
1930	4,809	11.0	3	56.6
1931	4,433	14.4	5	78.0
1932	4,521	13.5	5	82.0
1933	4,438	12.6	2	35.7
1934	4,493	18.0	2	24.7
1935	4,555	13.8	4	63.5
1936	4,647	16.5	5	64.9
1937	4,675	16.7	4	51.0
1938	4,764	17.4	6	72.3
1939	5,127	11.4	4	71.0
1940	5,265	12.7	3	44.7
1941	5,379	14.7	6	76.0
1942	5,279	19.3	4	39.2
1943	Report missing	-	-	-
1944	4,972	-	-	-
1945	4,703	16.4	-	-
1946	4,884	20.6	6	59.4
1947	4,906	21.8	4	37.3
1948	4,904	15.2	1	13.3
1949	4,940	15.4	3	39.5
1950	5,099	16.2	3	36.0
1951	5,155	14.7	1	13.0
1952	5,022	15.7	1	12.6
1953	5,065	12.5	1	15.6
1954	5,030	14.0	-	-
1955	5,030	13.5	3	44.0
1956	5,030	11.1	2	35.0
1957	5,030	13.1	3	45.0
1958	5,010	13.6	1	14.7
1959	5,040	16.5	2	24.1
1960	5,050	15.0	-	-
1961	4,800	15.0	1	13.9
1962	4,790	12.1	2	34.5
1963	4,780	14.2	1	14.7
1964	4,780	11.3	1	18.5
1965	4,820	13.1	-	-
1966	4,820	11.2	1	18.5
1967	4,820	15.0	2	33.0
1968	5,100	11.4	1	17.2
1969	5,120	11.3	1	17.0

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Measles

1

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

IMMUNISATIONNorth No.1 Area

Disease	Primary Immunisations			Reinforcing Doses		
	Under 4	4-15	Total	Under 4	4-15	Total
Diphtheria	155	5	160	124	300	424
Whooping Cough	154	5	159	66	73	139
Tetanus	155	10	165	124	323	447
Polio	145	10	155	138	297	435
Measles	180	147	327	-	-	-

	Primary Vaccination			Revaccination		
	Under 5	5-15	Total	Under 5	5-15	Total
Smallpox	213	7	220	-	1	1

There were 313 live births in the area during 1969 and the number of primary immunisations of infants under 4 years of age (smallpox - under 5 years) have been expressed as percentages of this figure.

Diphtheria	-	50%
Whooping Cough	-	50%
Tetanus	-	50%
Polio	-	46%
Smallpox	-	68%

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Berwick Borough	91
Belford R.D.	61
Glendale R.D.	56
Norham & Islandshires R.D.	-
Total	<u>208</u>

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR & PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR1969NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS & VISITSPUBLIC HEALTH ACT

Drainage	67
W.C.'s	11
Septic Tanks	14
Dangerous and Dilapidated Buildings	5
Trade Refuse	67
Dustbins	6
Offensive accumulations	2
Public Conveniences	87
Water Supply and Water samples	59
Camping Sites	94

HOUSING ACTS

Repairs	16
Demolition and Closing Sec.16	4
Improvement Grants	19

FOOD & DRUGS

Slaughterhouse - meat inspections	181
Butchers' Shops - " "	42
Food Premises - inspections	104
- condemned food	9
Ice-cream retailers	6
Ice-cream Manufacturers	18
Fish Merchants	14
Dairies, Milk Dealers etc.	12

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

Factories with mechanical power	21
Factories without mechanical power	12

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT

Inspection of dwellinghouses	87
Other premises	10
Local Authority Premises	14

MISCELLANEOUS

Refuse Tips	187
Sewage Works	101
Sea Outfalls	39

WATER SUPPLIES

The Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company continues to maintain all the public supplies to the area satisfactorily so far as quantity is concerned.

The extension of a new 6" main feed to Beadnell from the Elford main which was halted at Annstead was completed during the year. The delay had been due to the road widening scheme being held up over difficulties in land acquisition. This extension has now provided an adequate supply to Beadnell Village.

The proposal to extend the trunk main from Warenford to Belfrod made little progress during the year. The Company have accepted a tender for the work which has been delayed for administrative reasons. I hope that this work will commence during the early part of 1970 and the extension of this water main to Belford will bring about an improvement in the quantity and quality of water supplied to the village.

Tabulated below is a statement of samples taken and results obtained of the public water supplies:-

Source	Total Samples taken	Excellent	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	No. of unsatisfactory samples with faecal coli
Belford Village	15	11	-	4	-
Hospital Springs	14	11	-	3	1
Paddy's	12	11	1	-	-
Brockdam	4	4	-	-	-
Bamburgh	14	12	-	2	2
Coquet Water Board	10	8	2	-	-
Total	69	57	3	9	3

Number of samples of private water supplies - 49

SEWERAGE

Approval by the Ministry has now been given to provide a treatment works at Bamburgh. The tenders have been requested and it is hoped that work will commence on site during the early part of 1970. These works will provide Bamburgh village with the long overdue facilities for sewage disposal it requires.

The Consultants' report on the Seahouses Sewerage system has been received by the Council. The report recommends that there should be provided a single disintegrator station which will, by pumping mains, receive the whole of the sewerage from that part of the village served by sewers. This work will provide excellent treatment facilities and I hope to be able to report substantial progress next year.

The Belford and Beadnell works have operated satisfactorily during the year as have the remaining outfalls at Seahouses.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The collection of house refuse continued satisfactorily during the year. I am pleased to report that the pilot scheme of refuse collection based on paper sacks used as bin-liners has proved succesful and has been extended to include all Council houses, this has helped to contain part of the overtime necessary in summer to deal with this service.

Trade refuse collection has continued and again because of "bulking" cartons etc., the amount of loose paper on the tips has been reduced.

Despite the provision of additional litter bins, the indiscriminate disposal of litter continues to be a source of complaint. At Seahouses the problem has reached such proportions that the Council instituted a street sweeping service in the central area of the village to augment the provision by the County Council. Whilst this has resulted in a great improvement in the appearance of the village much remains to be done to educate the public in basic rules of cleanliness.

The refuse tips controlled by the Council have been well maintained and although tipping space is being reduced there is no immediate shortage of space within the district, for those parts served by the existing tips. The Council continued their use of the tip at Embleton and whilst this does result in some increased running there is no doubt that this is more economic than providing some alternative means of disposal.

The refuse vehicles have again been under considerable pressure which has inevitably resulted in minor breakdowns from time to time. The problems besetting this service are due to increased volume of refuse from an expanding district. A new vehicle is required which will carry larger loads of refuse whilst retaining an ability to manoeuvre in a restricted space, this would mean a vehicle which compacted refuse to a higher degree than the type presently operated by the Council.

The operation of the Civic Amenities Act, 1967, in relation to disposal of refuse and other motor vehicles has not caused any problems during the year. A number of vehicles have been taken to the tip by their owners and disposed of free of charge.

I would take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the work done by the Council's workmen during the year. Their work was done in difficult conditions without any complaints from the public and without any industrial disputes.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

During the year the building of new conveniences at Seahouses was completed. This facility has been long needed and I hope that users will treat this convenience with respect. It has been necessary to remove hand drying facilities because of public abuse and the Council regret the necessity for this action. Until the relatively small hard core of offenders realise that their destructive actions rob the community at large of such facilities there is little hope of their replacement.

Some damage to the Broad Road Convenience resulted in it being closed for repair. Vandals systematically broke the W.C. pans and wash hand basins. It is a matter for regret that the offenders could not be traced.

CAMPING AND CARAVANS

All sites have continued to be reasonably maintained throughout the year.

The number of licensed caravan sites remained unchanged during the year at 16 but the number of caravans permitted has risen from 1,201 to 1,291. A number of minor infringements of site licence conditions occurred during the year relating mainly to numbers permitted and cleanliness. These were dealt with informally and remedied without the need for further enforcement action.

The problems of touring caravans is a growing one and finds the district largely unprepared. There is a growing need for a site or sites catering solely for this form of recreation and some serious thought will have to be given to finding a solution to this matter.

Camping holidays continued to expand during the year and the two approved sites recorded their highest number of campers in any year since the inception of the two sites. One is privately owned and the other is operated by the Council.

The future of the Council site is still uncertain and again I have to report a complete lack of progress in finding a new site. The existing site has the benefit of a temporary planning permission only and to date the County Planning Committee have not felt able to give a planning permission for a longer period. This uncertainty has resulted in the Council being unable to provide a high standard of facilities and amenity on the site. There is no doubt that this service operated by the Council is essential as the original reason for starting the site was to prevent indiscriminate camping. As the site has now operated for seven years without causing justifiable complaint, bearing in mind the small investment as a result of the temporary planning permission, it would seem to me that there is not a strong practical case against it. The problem would seem to be one mainly of visual amenity and unless the planning authority are able to alter their views then the Council will have no alternative but to

return to the pre-1963 position where there was camping all along the coastline with all the attendant public health problems. This is a state of affairs none of us wish to see but one which will surely come to pass if positive action is not taken to ensure a continuance of a camping site.

An unlicensed site exists at Budle and despite undertakings not to continue its' use, camping continues. Until adequate legislation is introduced to control camping there is little which can be done to remedy this matter.

FOOD INSPECTION AND FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960.

During the year the following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered and condemned for the reasons shown.

Commodity	Reason for Condemnation	Weight
Canned Meat	Tainted	80 lbs.
Other Canned Food	Damaged, holed and blown	104 lbs.
Fresh Vegetables	Rotted	1 ton 3 cwts.

The sampling of milk for *Brucella Abortus* continued and led to the discovery of a herd which supplied milk and cream for a hotel. The milk was thereafter treated at a pasteurising plant until the affected cows were removed from the herd, and disposed of.

The total number of samples obtained during the year for this purpose was 12.

Ice cream manufactured within the district has been regularly sent for bacteriological examination and the results of examination are as follows:-

Grade	1	2	3	4
	8	3	7	0

N.B. Grade 1 is the highest.

Food premises were all subject to regular inspections during the year and it was not found necessary to take any formal action. The standard of hygiene in the district is, by and large, very good. Advice to food handlers continues to be given and I am happy to report, acted upon. Minor infringemnts of the regulations have come to light during inspections but these have been dealt with informally.

Below is a tabulation of types of premises and the application of Regulations 16 and 19 to them.

Type of Premises	Number of Premises	Number complying with Reg.16	Number to which Reg. 19 applies.	Number complying with Reg.19
Butchers	6	6	6	6
General Dealers	21	21	19	19
Catering Establishments including Hotels	24	24	24	24
Greengrocers	4	3	4	4
Fish Shops	3	3	3	3
Totals	58	57	56	56

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

All registered premises were inspected during the year and most complied with the requirements of the Act. The infringements found, 3 in number, were dealt with informally and no further action was necessary.

Below is reproduced a statement as to the number of premises to which the Act applies and the number of visits etc. made.

Class of Premise	No. Registered during year	Total Registered at year end	No. of Premises receiving general inspection during year
Offices	-	4	4
Retail Shops	1	27	27
Wholesale Shops	-	1	1
Catering Estab.	-	20	20
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-

Total no. of visits	-	149
Total of Persons employed in premises to which the Act applies	-	323
Total of Males	-	88
Total of Females	-	235
No. of premises for which exemption was in force during the year	--	1

There were no prosecutions for offences under the Act.

Two accidents were reported during the year in which no serious injury resulted and no further action was necessary.

WATER SUPPLIES

Parishes		Adderstone with Lucker	Bamburgh	Beadnell	Belford	Easington	Ellingham	Middleton	North Sunderland.	Totals.
Pop. 1961		303	558	586	1070	199	430	233	1625	5004
No. Inhabited houses. (According to Census)		125 (103)	264 (216)	331 (242)	419 (360)	78 (71)	148 (122)	87 (83)	767 (607)	2219 (1804)
public supply	No. houses with piped supply in houses.	91	229	307	377	-	64 & 1 Brdg. School	-	755	1824
	No. houses with stand-pipe supply	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	11
private supplies	No. houses with piped supply in houses.	24	31	24	42	77	78	87	8	373
	No. houses with stand-pipes	6	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	11
No. houses with W.C.		115	260	331	419	71	138	86	763	2183
No. houses with bath.		116	256	326	400	71	126	86	732	2113

HOUSINGGENERAL

Total number of inhabited houses in District	2,219
New houses Local Authority	4
New houses other Housing Authority	-
New houses Private Persons	26
Total number of houses owned by Local Authority	395

CLOSING AND DEMOLITION

1.	Houses demolished in Clearance Areas	-
2.	Houses demolished not in Clearance Areas	-
3.	Houses closed not demolished (Section 16)	4
4.	Houses permanently discontinued as dwellings	-

REPAIRSHouses made Fit

(a)	By informal action	-
(b)	By owners as a result of statutory notice	2
(c)	By Local Authority in default of owners	-

IMPROVEMENT GRANTSHOUSING ACT 1949 - HOUSE PURCHASE & HOUSING ACT, 1959

1.	<u>Discretionary Grants</u>	
(a)	Applications submitted to Local Authority during year	3
(b)	Applications rejected	-
(c)	Applications approved	3
(d)	Approximate average grant approved per house.	Pre 1969 Act £325 1969 Act £1000
(e)	Total number of houses approved for grant since inception of scheme	265

2.	<u>Standard Grants</u>	<u>During year</u>	<u>Total to date</u>
(1)	Number of separate houses for which grants were paid during year	2	46
(2)	Number of houses so provided with		
	(a) Bath or shower	2	37
	(b) Wash hand basin	2	42
	(c) Hot water supply	2	37
	(d) Water Closet	2	38
	(e) Food Store	2	35
(3)	Houses not included in above approved for grant under the Hill Farming and Livestock Rearing Act 1946-54	-	-

CLOSET CONVERSIONS

Number of conversions to water closets	8
Number of privy closets in use as at the end of the year (Approx.)	36

POSITION WITH REGARD TO UNFIT HOUSES

A survey of the district has commenced and I hope to give a clearer statement in the next report. From the inspections so far concluded there is a high standard of housing in the district.

MEAT INSPECTION

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered and the carcasses and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle exclud- ing cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	273	1	708	82	
Number inspected	273	1	708	82	
<u>All diseases</u> <u>except Tuberculosis</u> <u>and Cysticerci.</u>					
Whole Carcasses condemned			2		
Percentage of the number inspected affected and condemned in whole with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.			0.966		
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1				
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.366				
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1				
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration					
Generalised and totally condemned.					

Total weight of meat condemned - 1 ton 8 cwts. 86 lbs.

3

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 to 1961Part 1 of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	4	16		
2. Factories not included in 1 in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	22	14		
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises.)	2	3		
Totals	28	33		

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)					
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient				1	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1			
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)					



